

# The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, MAY 7. 1739

No. 1207.

## To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,

Temple, Saturday, April 28.



AM not a little pleas'd to find Mr. D'Anvers advance a Sentiment in which I can cheerfully agree with him; for it is certainly true, as he (on this Occasion very justly) observes, That the Sentiments of the Government, and of the People also, may, in a great Degree, be traced in our Tragedies both ancient and modern; and it must be lamented, as one of the many Misfortunes of the Reign of King Charles II. that more than Half the Plays then permitted to appear, breathe nothing but arbitrary Sway, indefeasible Hereditary Succession, &c. for Freedom; the Liberty there recommended being more properly a scandalous Licentiousness, as is but too evident from the Libertinism and Immorality that abounds in all the favourite Plays of that Reign.

I must, nevertheless, own, that I cannot well apprehend what Mr. D'Anvers would say, by asserting, That in Times of publick Prosperity, the Tragick Scenes are adorn'd with the warmest Sentiments; that publick Spirit can inspire, and the noblest Panegyrick upon those who make the Love of Mankind the glorious Motive of their Undertakings; but if Pride and Meanness fill the Throne, then the Poet arms his Numbers with the infamous Wretches of former Ages, &c. — Since a Tragick Hero must necessarily have an opposite Character, without which he cannot appear to any considerable Advantage; and we find this so universally the Sense of our Dramatick Writers, that scarce one Tragedy can be produced as an Exception to this Rule: Wherefore I am apt to believe that *Cato* can only have said this to make his subsequent Quotations read with the more Attention; for he must know, whatever single Sentences he may pick out to please his prejudiced Imagination, that a Villain in, in several of our best Plays, the principal, and in many the favourite Character, especially in our old Tragedies, and more particularly in the Writings of the celebrated *Shakespeare*.

Our facetious Countryman, BEN JOHNSON, has furnished the Stage with many Lessons of lasting Use: One of which, in his well-written Tragedy of *CATALINE'S CONSPIRACY*, gives a most lively Representation of a desperate, disappointed Traytor in the following Lines.

*It is decreed. Nor shall thy Fate, O! Rome,  
Resist my Vow. Tho' Hills were set on Hills,  
And Seas met Seas to guard thee, I would through:  
— I'd plough up Rocks steep as the Alps in Dust,  
And lave the Tyrrhene Waters into Clouds,  
But I would reach thy Head, thy Head, proud City!  
The Ills that I have done cannot be safe  
But by attempting greater; and I feel  
A Spirit within me chides my sluggish Hands,  
And says they have been innocent too long.*

What modern Address to the People by the Conspirators of our Days can be described with more Strength and Exactness than in the following Lines of *Cataline's* Harangue to the Roman Mob? in which I think Ben has given us the whole modern *Cajole* in Epitome.

— Noblest Romans!

*If you were less, or that your Faith and Virtue  
Did not hold good that Title, with your Blood,  
I should not now unprofitably spend  
Myself in Words, or catch at empty Hopes,  
By airy Ways for solid Certainties.  
But since in many and the greatest Dangers  
I still have known you no less true than valiant. —*

*When I forethink the hard Conditions  
Our State must undergo, unless in Time  
We do redeem ourselves to Liberty,  
And break the Iron Yoke forg'd for our Necks;  
For what less can we call it, when we see  
The Commonwealth engross'd so by a few,  
The Giants of the State, that do by Turns  
Enjoy her.*

*They have Choice of Houses, Manors, Lordships,  
We scarce a Fire, or a poor Household Lar!  
They buy rare Attick Statues, Tyrian Hangings,  
Ephesian Pictures, and Corinthian Plate!*

These Lines in the Mouth of a profligate Voluptuary, who having been employ'd one Part of his Life in ruining his own Fortune, bent his Thoughts on nothing but the Ruin of his Country, shew how clearly the Author saw into the Nature of such Designs, and the common Language on such Occasions, among the Craftsmen, and false Patriots of Rome, or any other Country; for where the Intentions are the same, the Language will always bear an Affinity; whence it is no Wonder that *Cataline* should speak so much in the Style of our modern Patriots; and such was the Influence he had among the unthinking Vulgar, that the Endeavours of this profligate Traytor would probably have involved the whole Roman People in the Ruin he and his desperate Adherents intended, had not the Wisdom of *CICERO*, aided by *Cato*, and the other Friends of Virtue, Liberty, and of their Country, by mild Entreaty, and the Help of their own Examples, (though at the utmost Peril of themselves) stem'd the wide Torrent of Confusion that was on the Verge of their Freedom and Privileges, their Liberties and Lives. Which may ever serve as a Caution to all real Friends of a Nation, to weigh deliberately the Complaints raised against the Persons intrusted with the Government of publick Affairs, and carefully to consider who it is that raises them, and what Views they have in any proposed Alteration.

The Expression of *Cethegus*, on drinking Blood to seal their dark Contract against their Countrymen, is perfectly agreeable to Speeches of a much later Date, in which the Envy of designing Traytors to the Friends of the Country they sought to destroy, has often swam uppermost, spite of all their Arts to conceal it, by their pretended Regard for the People.

— Swell me my Bowl yet fuller,  
Here I do drink this, as I would do *Cato's*  
Or the new Fellow *Cicero's*.

The Advantages promis'd to those who would assist his black Schemes, are well described by *Cataline* in the following Lines.

*That House is yours, that Land is his; those Waters,  
Orchards and Walks a third's; he has that Honour,  
And he that Office*

*Cicero's* Description of the Office he enjoy'd, with a View only to the Welfare of his Country, well deserves our Notice;

*Great Honours are great Burthens; but on whom  
They're cast with Envy, he doth wear two Loads.  
His Cares must still be double to his Joys,  
In any Dignity, where, if he err,  
He finds no Pardon; and for doing well,  
A most small Praise, and that wrung out by Force.*

And the Cares attending, and the Capacity necessary for the great Trusts he enjoy'd, are very beautifully and elegantly described by *Cato* in the same Play.

— Each petty Hand  
Can steer a Ship becalm'd; but he that will  
Govern and carry her to her Ends, must know  
His Tides, his Currents, how to shift his Sails;  
What she will bear in foul, what in fair Weathers;  
Where her Springs are, her Leaks, and how to stop them;  
What Sands, what Shelves, what Rocks, do threaten her;  
The Forces and the Natures of all Winds,  
Gusts, Storms, and Tempests, when her Keel ploughs  
Hell,  
And Deck knocks Heaven: Then to manage her  
Becomes the Name and Office of a Pilot.

Which Description alone is sufficient to shew how unfit an ancient or modern *Cataline*, led by the single View of his own Interests, and hurried on by the Impetuosity of his Passions, must be for so great a Charge.

*Cicero's* Appeal to the misled Tools of the Faction is equally just and paterick.

*If you would bear, and change your savage Minds  
Leave to be mad; forsake your Purposes  
Of Treason, Rapine, Murder, Fire and Horror;*

*The Commonwealth hath Eyes, that wake as sharply  
Over her Life, as yours do for her Ruin.  
Be not deceived to think her Lenity  
Will be perpetual; or, if Men be wanting,  
The Gods will be to such a calling Cause.  
Consider your Attempts, and while there's Time,  
Repent you of them. It doth make me tremble  
There should those Spirits breathe, that when they cannot  
Live honestly would rather perish basely.*

Mr. *Rowe's* *TAMERLANE* can scarcely be too much admir'd: For in it is contained, beside the most God-like Courage and Resolution, every humane and generous Sentiment that can render a Prince worthy the Love and Esteem of his Subjects, who never speaks of War, but as a desperate Means of serving Mankind.

*Oh thou fell Monster, War! that in a Moment  
Layst waste the noblest Part of the Creation,  
The Beast and Master-piece of the great Maker,  
That wears in vain the Impression of his Image  
Unprivileg'd from thee.*

And the terrible Effects of Arms are no less pathetically described in the Invasion of *Bajazet*:

*— To waste with Sword and Fire their fruitful Fields,  
Like some accursed Fiend, who, 'scap'd from Hell,  
Poisons the balmy Air through which he flies,  
He blasts the bearded Corn, and loaded Branches,  
The lab'ring Hind's best Hope, and marks his Way with  
Ruin.*

Whence, according to Mr. D'Anvers's Observation, it is apparent, that at the Time this Play was written, (which was, I think, during the most hostile Part of King *WILLIAM's* Reign) War was looked upon as the very last Resource for a free well-govern'd People. — A restless, perfidious Disturber of Mankind is well drawn in the following two Lines from the same Play:

*Whose Faith, so often given, and always violated,  
Have been the Offence of Heaven, and Plague of Earth.*

Mr. *Addison's* *CATO* certainly abounds with Allusions to the Time it was written in; one of which, in the Mouth of *Sempronius*, is very remarkable.

— I'll conceal

*My Thoughts in Passion, 'tis the surest Way)  
I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my Country,  
And mouth at *Caesar*, till I shake the Senate,  
Your cold Hypocrisy's a false Device,  
A worn-out Trick; wouldst thou be thought in earnest,  
Cloath thy feign'd Zeal in Rage, in Fire, in Fury!*

What can more exactly tally with the Cry of a certain Popish Incendiary a few Weeks ago, than the following Words:

*At length the Winds are rais'd, the Storm blows high;  
Be it your Care, my Friends, to keep it up  
In its full Fury, and direct it right,  
Till it has spent itself on *CATO's* Head.*

And no less worthy Notice is *Cato's* Speech to the Leaders of the Muriny; in which the true Patriot shines far above all the false Trappings of his Enemies.

*Do you confess 'twas not a Zeal for Rome,  
Nor Love of Liberty, nor Thirst of Honour,  
Drew you thus far; but Hopes to share the Spoil  
Of conquer'd Towns, and plunder'd Provinces?  
Fir'd with such Motives, you do well to join  
With *CATO's* Foes.*

*Behold my Breast is naked to your Swords,  
And let the Man that's injur'd, strike the Blow,  
Which of you all suspects that he is wrong'd,  
Or thinks he suffers greater Ills than *CATO*?  
Am I distinguish'd from you but by Tails,  
Superior Toils, and heavier Weight of Cares!  
Painful Pre-eminence!*

What *Sempronius* says to the Abettors of his Perfidy, may serve as a Lesson to all who are not willing to be deceived by the secret Enemies of their Peace and Tranquillity; for we have seen but too many Confirmations of the Truth of what he asserts.

*Know, Villains, when such paltry Slaves presume,  
To mix in Treason, if the Plot succeeds,  
They're thrown neglected by: But if it fails,  
They're sure to die like Dogs, as you shall do.*

The



The Conclusion of this excellent Tragedy may  
ever serve as a fine Picture of the Evils arising from  
civil Discord in any Nation, and a Caution against a  
hastily giving into the Sentiments of those who strive  
to divide a People.

From hence let fierce contending Nations know,  
What dire Effects from civil Discord flow:  
'Tis this that shakes our Country with Alarms,  
And gives up Rome a Prey to Roman Arms,  
Produces Fraud, and Cruelty, and Strife,  
And robs a guilty World of CATO's Life.

Mr. Otway must be confess'd to have a Strength of  
Thought, join'd with a moving Softness of Expression,  
not to be found in any other Writer, and abounds  
with Sentiments of equal Truth and Delicacy; in  
CAIUS MARCUS, the Sense of a Mob is very natu-  
rally describ'd, when influenc'd by the Clamours  
of those who labour to deceive them.

3d Cit. Well, Neighbours, now we are come here, what  
must we do?

1st Cit. Why, you must give your Vote for CAIUS  
MARCUS to be Consul, and if any body speaks against  
you, knock 'em down.

3d Cit. The Truth on't is, there's nothing like a Civil  
Government, where good Subjects may have Leave to  
knock out Brains to maintain Privileges.

Agreeable to which, Sulpitius, in the same Play,  
says;

Since the Rabble now is ours,  
Keep the Tools hot, preach Dangers in their Ears,  
Spread false Reports o'th' Senate, working up  
Their Madness to a Fury quick and desperate,  
Till they run headlong on to civil Discords,  
And do our Business with their own Destruction.

I cannot in this Place pass over the Conclusion of  
Major Pack's excellent Prologue to Dr. Sewall's Sir  
WALTER RAWLIGH, which very beautifully  
describes the fatal Consequences of a Monarch's  
listening to the Malice of the Enemies of one of the  
most faithful and able Servants any Prince was ever  
blest with.

BRITONS, by this Example taught, unite,  
Would not the Publick out of private Spite;  
To great Achievements just Rewards allow,  
Nor tear the Laurel from the Victor's Brow.  
Exert your Vigor in the Nation's Cause,  
But grudge no Rival his deserv'd Applause;  
Safely we may defy MADRID and ROME,  
If no sly Gundamor prevails at Home.

The Prologue to Mr. Frowde's FALL OF SAGUN-  
TUM, has four Lines that may serve to shew at the  
Time it was written, some publick Perfidy was recent  
on the Memories of the People.

If we did e'er to our own Honours sail,  
If e'er unhappy Counsels did prevail,  
To let a brave Confederate miss our Aid,  
Be that ill-fated Period thrown in shade!

These Quotations being thrown together princi-  
pally with a View to general Use, lest Mr. Common  
Sense should think himself neglected, I offer the  
following Lines from Mr. Beckingham's HENRY IV.  
of France, to his own particular Use: Their  
being in the Mouth of a Popish Nuncio will be no Ob-  
jection to him.

RAVILLIAC, as our Church has mark'd the out,  
Deputed thee the Glory of her great  
Revenger, and the Strengthen of her Faith;  
Nay, we her Reverend Mitred Sons have heard  
And witness'd to thy Fours; which, unperform'd  
Plunge to a certain Hell thy perjur'd Fear.  
If done, (as who shall dare distrust thee now)  
Procure thee Absolution, Fame, and Heaven!

And Ravillac's Consolation after being detected,  
may, on some future Occasion, be of some Service to  
the same Writer;

Our Church hath damn'd the Heretick; our Church  
Deputed me to push her Sentence home.

These Instances will, at present, serve to shew of  
what general Use our Tragedies are for the Informa-  
tion of the present, as well as for the Illustration of  
former Ages; and will shew Mr. D'Anvers my Wil-  
lingness to be handled by any beside himself.

I am S I R,

Your most humble Servant

ALG. SIDNEY.

#### HOME PORTS.

Deal, May 4. Wind S. W. The Men of War as  
per last remain. Arrived the Mary, Campion, from

Cadiz; the Halfwell, Crooken, from Santa Cruz; and  
the Bee, Burford, from Lisbon.

Deal, May 5. Wind S. W. Remain his Majesty's  
Ships the Newcastle, Pembroke, Kennington, Faulk-  
land, Tarter, Deal Castle, Portsmouth, Fly, Otter,  
and Tryal. Came down and remain, the Queen  
Elizabeth, King, for Madeira and St. Christopher's;  
the Fair Trader, Ray, for Dublin; the Edward and  
Mary, Litter, for ditto; and the Charming Sally,  
Daniel, for Spain. Arrived the James Frig. Speck,  
from —

Gravesend, May 4. Passed by the Tuscany, Martin,  
from Leghorn; the Mary Yacht, Moloy, from Rot-  
terdam; and the Abraham, Ragalo, from Caen.

The William and Sarah, Glegg, from Oporto, is  
arrived at Yarmouth.

#### L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, and another from  
Flanders.

The Advices from Genoa say, the Corsican Rebels  
continue to burn and plunder the Houses and Effects  
of such of the Islanders as are come over to our  
Party; and that the new Taxes which the Genoese  
Republick have laid upon their Subjects to defray  
the Expenses of the Corsican War, begin to create  
great Uneasiness. 'Tis added, that the Emperor's  
Envoy has already sent away 400 Mariners from  
Genoa to the Danube, and that he was going to send  
off another hundred.

St. James's May 3. This Day the Sieur Walem-  
berg, Secretary from the King of Sweden, had his  
first private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his  
Letters of Credence.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Walker preached before  
his Majesty, the Duke, and the Princesses, at the  
Chapel Royal at St. James's.

The Sword of State was carried before his Ma-  
jesty to and from the Chapel by the Right Hon. the  
Earl of Finglar, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scot-  
land.

This being Essoign Day before Easter Term, the  
several Courts in Westminster-Hall will be opened by  
one of the Judges of each respective Court.

Last Week Mrs. Vane, the Lady of Morgan Vane,  
Esq; of Boscomb in Wilts, died at the Bath, and was  
inter'd at Wallop in Hampshire.

This Day begins the Races at Epsom in Surrey,  
when a Purse of Forty Guineas will be run for by six  
Year old Horses, carrying 10 Stone.

On Saturday last William Witaker, jun. Esq;  
was married by the Rev. Mr. Biscoe at St. Martin's  
Outwich, to Miss North, Daughter of Mr. North of  
Merchant Taylor's Hall, a young Lady of fine Ac-  
complishments, and a handsome Fortune.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dyfart, who was  
seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy in his Chariot in  
Conduit-street on Friday last, continues dangerously  
ill at Mr. Palatio's, an Apothecary's in the said  
Street.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. Gooch, Lord Bishop  
of Norwich, preached a Charity Sermon at St. Mar-  
tin's for the Benefit of 150 Children; on which Oc-  
casion there was a considerable Sum collected.

On Saturday Night the Sessions ended at the Old  
Bailly, when 32 Persons were tried, one whereof was  
capitally convicted, viz. John Stevens, for stealing a  
Silver Tankard, Value 6l. the Property of Edward  
Plummer. Thirteen were cast for Transportation,  
and 18 Acquitted.

At this Sessions	Received Sentence of Death	8
	Burnt in the Hand	4
	Order'd for Transportation	47
	Acquitted	49

Try'd in all 108

Discharg'd, the Indictments being not found, or none preferr'd 42  
John Trotter, one of the Persons condemn'd, was  
recommended by the Jury for Mercy.

The Number of Persons tried at this Sessions  
greatly exceeds any of the former, which in great  
Measure is owing to the extraordinary Length of the  
Vacation; the Time between the last Sessions and  
this, being more than double the Space between the  
two former; and yet 'tis remarkable, that of this  
large Number there were but 13 charg'd with any  
Offences in the City of London; which may justly be  
attributed to this City's being so well lighted.

#### BANKRUPTS.

John Meredith, of Maid-Lane, Southwark, Ca-  
binet-maker.

John Hardman, of St. Martin in the Fields, Mid-  
dlesex, Warchoufman and Chapman.

High Water this Day?	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 01	10 33

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 167 1-half. South  
Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 111.  
New ditto 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 105  
1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 7-8ths Five  
per Cent. ditto 93 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 102.  
London Assurance 12 1-half. African 13 1-half.  
India Bonds 61 4s. Premium. South Sea ditto  
21. 5s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 15s. Prem.  
Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English  
Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 29 1-half. Three 1-half  
per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-4th per Cent.  
Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent.  
Discount. Million Bank 121 1-half.

General Post-Office, London, May 2. 1739.

SINCE the Publishing of the Advertisement of the  
30th of April, the Post-Master General, having re-  
ceived a further Information and Description of the Per-  
son who committed the Robbery therein mentioned, it is  
thought necessary to acquaint the Publick with the same.

Whereas the Post-Boy bringing the West Mail to Lon-  
don, was, on Saturday the 28th of April, about Half  
an Hour past Eleven o'Clock at Night, in the Road be-  
tween Haselborough and East-Chincock near Broadbridge,  
stop'd by a Man, who asked him, if he was the Post-  
Boy, clapp'd a Pistol to his Head, led the Boy and Horse  
into a little Laze that leads to Middle Chincock, and  
then dismounted him and tied his Hands behind him and  
Legs together, mounted the Horse, and carried off the  
Mail with the following Bags, viz.

Plymouth, Exeter, Lanchester, Dartmouth, Bod-  
min, Ashburton, Toness, Camelford, Okeham-  
ton, St. Collomb's, Truro, Crewkerne, Lyme,  
Axminster, Wellington, Minehead, Taunton,  
Ilminster, Bridport, Chard, Tiverton, Honiton  
and Barnstable.

The Post-Master General thinks proper to make it  
publickly known, That whoever shall apprehend the Per-  
son who committed this Robbery, will, upon Conviction,  
be intitled to a Reward of Two hundred Pounds,  
besides the Reward by Act of Parliament for apprehend-  
ing of Highwaymen; or if any Accomplice in the said  
Robbery shall make a Discovery of the Person who com-  
mitted the Fact, such Accomplice will be intitled to the  
said Reward of Two hundred Pounds, and also have  
his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

The Person who robbed and rode away with the Mail  
was a little well set Man, had on a dark Grey close-  
bodied Coat, a White Waistcoat, a White Wig, a cocked-  
up Hat, and a White Pair of Gloves.

N. B. The Yeovil Bag is come to Hand.

By Order of the Post-Master General.

J. D. BARBUTT, Secretary.

Just published,

THE Earl of STRAFFORDE's Letters,  
from the Year 1611. to 1641. from the Originals in  
the Possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Malton.

By WILLIAM KNOWLER,  
Chaplain to the said Earl.

Sold by T. Elliot at the Bible in Portugal-street, near  
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Price Two Guineas in Sheets.

N. B. There are a small Number on large Paper at Four  
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and a Walk of Five Acres of Land up to it, planted with  
two Rows of Limes, with Wood Walks, with or without  
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fordshire, or at Mr. Wilcox's at Virgil's Head opposite the  
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In Two Parts.

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Temple, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of  
London.

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